

The Middletown Transcript

Vol. V, No. 41.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY OCTOBER 5, 1918

PRICE THREE CENT

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Liberty Bonds or German bondage.

It's billions for defense or billions for indemnity.

Wear your old clothes and buy Liberty Bonds.

Churches of the Wilmington M. E. Conference have begun a State wide campaign to collect funds for the Preachers' Pension Fund.

J. B. Werner, of Georgetown, has been made general manager of the Diamond State Telephone Company, in Delaware, with offices at Dover.

The pear crop was picked last week by farmers, and good profits were realized. In previous years this fruit has sold for 20 cents per basket, while this year's price was 48 cents, and trees were laden with fine quality fruit, some trees yielding forty baskets.

Mileage books, containing \$16 of tickets, will be placed on sale this week by the National Railroad Administration. The tickets will be sold for \$16.20 which includes war tax. The book is identical in feature to the \$30 book that was placed on sale August 30, excepting in size and price.

The Rt. Rev. William Forbes Adams, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Easton, Md., confirmed a class for Confirmation in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Chesapeake City, Md., on Monday evening, September the thirtieth, presented by the minister-in-charge, the Rev. P. L. Donaghay.

Miss Ida J. Jones and Miss Prudence Lewis represented the Middletown Juniors Red Cross at the meeting held in Wilmington last Saturday at the New Century Club. Miss Lewis gave a report of the work of the local branch. Her report showed that Middletown had sent nearly one fourth of the entire amount accomplished by the State branches, which number fifty. It was the only branch in the State to send in work during the past summer.

Mr. F. J. Pennington, seventy years old on Saturday last, instead of celebrating his anniversary as he has frequently done in former years by entertaining the members of the Old Diamond State Band, a celebrated musical organization of this town, visited Wilmington, where he took in the base-ball game in the afternoon and visited one of the numerous plays in the evening, returning home on the midnight train, a day well spent and full of pleasure.

The "Liberty Loan" meeting in Cochran Square last Saturday evening drew a big crowd, and we understand, was a great success. The Fort duPont band rendered music. The square was brilliantly lighted by electric lights with two large signs "Buy Liberty Bonds" hanging across both Main and Broad streets, and were much admired. Several speakers were present, among them being Sergeant Sidney Peverley, son of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Peverley, of this town. Sergeant Peverley has just returned from France and is enjoying a ten days' furlough with his parents. He will probably be in this country for several months before returning to France. He is here on special duty for the government.

A Fine Family Gone

Middletown has lost some valuable citizens in the departure of Mr. Fletcher Deakyne and family to Wilmington, where Mr. Deakyne goes to represent Mr. Fred Bracy in his "Middletown Farms" interests.

Both socially and in the religious work of their denomination, the Forest Presbyterian Church, the whole Deakyne family will be greatly missed. The Transcript and their many friends here wish the Deakyne's well in their new home.

New Street Crossings

The new wide concrete street crossings and cement gutters are fine public improvements and the Town Board merit all praise for their building. All these things give character to a town and impress strangers favorably. Keep it up!

With their two "Buy Liberty Bonds" banners on Broad and Main streets a 400 candle power proclamation of patriotism, they have again won with the independent "biggest expert," Mr. Theodore Whitlock shares the praise of this fine war advertisement.

Schools Close to Check Influenza

The epidemic of Spanish influenza has struck Middletown and vicinity pretty hard, some sixty or more cases being reported, our physicians being "worked almost to death." Most of the cases are among the children, the M. H. School closed its sessions Thursday, at least for the balance of this week.

Service Flag for Odessa

Arrangements are being made to secure a Service Flag for St. Paul's M. E. Church. The stars will be uncovered "Go to Church Sunday," when the families of the boys who are in the Service are expected to be present. Anyone wishing to contribute will see Mrs. O. C. Stevens or Mrs. Lee Sparks

BETHESDA CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, October 6th, 1918.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting, Leader, Bro. Robert George.

10.30 A. M. Morning worship with sermon by the Pastor, whose subject will be, "The Home, The Sunday School and The Church." All parents and teachers of the Sunday School should make special effort to hear this sermon.

2.00 P. M. "The Rally Session" of the Sunday School. Note the change of hour to 2 P. M. The officers and teachers will be in their places and would like to see every scholar present. If you have been regular attendant, CO-E NEXT SUNDAY. If you have been absent for a long time or a short time, COME NEXT SUNDAY. A special invitation for parents and friends to visit our school this next Sunday of October. Prof. June, Superintendent of the Public School of New Castle County, will make an address to the school. Special music will be given.

7.30 P. M. A special Patriotic service by a returned soldier who has been in the trenches on the French battle front. He was wounded in the service of the U. S.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Brotherhood will be held on Friday evening, October 11th, at 7.30 o'clock.

Corporal Hamlon, a soldier wounded in battle in France, will speak in behalf of the Liberty Loan Sunday evening.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, October 6th, 1918.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service.

Topic: "All for Christ, IV.

Our Money" 1 Tim. 6:6-10, 17-19.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting. The regular monthly missionary collection of the Sunday School will be taken on next Sunday. The Board requests that efforts be made to double the usual amount contributed. This request is made on account of the increased cost of articles, and the rates of exchange. We will do our best.

The annual church collection for Home Missions will be taken on Sunday, October 14th.

The Liberty Loan Campaign is now on. Let every one subscribe, and encourage our soldiers and sailors by showing that we are one with them in spirit and endeavor!

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, October 6th. The 19th Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10.30, Sermon and Holy Communion.

11.45 Sunday School session.

7.30 Evening Prayer and Address.

THE CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

Oct. 6th. 19th Sunday after Trinity.

Oct. 13th. 20th Sunday after Trinity.

Oct. 18th. St. Luke, Evangelist.

Oct. 25th. 21st Sunday after Trinity.

Oct. 27th. 22d Sunday after Trinity.

Oct. 28th. S. S. Simon and Jude.

Oct. 31st. Eve of All Saints.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

On the eve of the third great Liberty Loan drive the presiding Bishop of the church, Bishop Tuttle, wrote: "Fellow Americans: All that we are in good will and strong nerve, and all that we have of our manhood, should be at the service of our country, now that she is in a determined struggle for her own safety, and for international rights, and for freedom and justice and fair play for all the world." It's time when, under the colors, and through Liberty Loans, and on the firing line, we should cry along with Shakespeare's Wolsey: "Let all the ends thou sin'st at be thy Country's, Thine God's, and truth's." And this virile message applies to-day in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Do thy utmost to help the government. We must stand behind Uncle Sam to the utmost limit of sacrifice. Subscribe to the Fourth Liberty Loan!

Greeting! This to our Boys in the Service! Hello, and thanks to each of our representatives in the service of the Fourth Liberty Loan!

Eight stars represent you on the service flag in St. Anne's, hanging on the east wall near the organ. Prayers at every service ascend from the hearts of your pastor, relatives and friends in this congregation to our Father, that He bless and keep you; and make you wise and strong for duty; and bring you home in safety.

THE DAILY CALL TO PRAYER.

Stop! Listen! At Twelve o'clock PRAY!

Pause a minute every day at noon and pray for Victory, for our Nation and our Allies.

DEFINITE REQUEST FOR GASLESS SUN-DRY DAY.

The following explanatory letter has been received by one of the Clergy in the Diocese of Delaware, from the U. S. Fuel Administration, Washington:

"The request that Sunday motoring be discontinued to save gasoline does not apply when the need for the car is urgent and there is no other means of transportation. The use of the automobile in attending church is within the exception made in the request, provided the distance is too great for walking, and there is no motor or steam line of transportation. If one does not have a horse, but the motor of the car is in order, it is right to walk if it is made on another day. If that is intended merely as a pleasure ride is contrary to the request. What is urgent can best be decided by the individual. It is easy to find an excuse why one should use one's car, but not so easy to find a reason. I would suggest that you state from your pulpit or through the columns of your local press, that the use of automobiles for attending church, when there are no other means of transportation available, is exempted in the request."

Signed, G. G. WILMINGHAM,

Burns, Oil Superintendent.

The Reverend L. W. Trappell, Rector of St. Andrew's, Wilmington, has sent the Rector's sum of money to be expended for Mission Hymnals for the Sunday School, of which we were sorely in need. We take this opportunity of saying thank you.



When I Come Home!

WHEN I come home and leave behind
Dark things I would not call to mind,
I'll taste good ale and home-made bread,
And see white sheets and pillows spread;
And there is one who'll softly creep
To kiss me, ere I fall asleep
And tuck me 'neath the counterpane,
And I shall be a boy again

When I come home!

WHEN I come home, from dark to light
And tread the roadways long and white,
And tramp the lanes I tramped of yore,
And see the village greens once more,
The tranquil farms, the meadows free,
The friendly trees that nod to me,
And hear the lark beneath the sun,
'Twill be good pay for what I've done

When I come home!

LESLIE COULSON
(Killed in Action, Oct. 7, 1916)

"Twill be good pay!" It is the only reward they ask—these fighting men of ours—to come home, victorious. It is the debt we owe—can we pay it in full? No. But we can do all we can do.

Save and try in some small way to pay our debt to those who have fallen. Save honorably—make a religion of it—nothing we can do today here at home touches so closely the heart of life. For saving saves life. Bonds save life. If you buy greatly you will help some strong, clean American boy, in whose heart is ringing the words "when I come home"—really to win through—to return to us—a victorious crusader—a mother's son—alive and well and home again!

Buy Liberty Bonds
to Your Very Utmost

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

MIDDLETON FARMS Inc.

OBITUARY

L. SCOTT TOWNSEND

L. Scott Townsend, aged 51, prominent Wilmington banker, son of the late George L. Townsend, Sr., of Odessa, died in Union Hospital, Baltimore, Saturday evening following an operation for enlargement of the liver. He was reported as recovering nicely when peritonitis developed and caused his untimely death. He had been ill since July. The sudden death of Scott Townsend was a shock to his thousands of friends and acquaintances all over Delaware. His success and popularity as a banker was phenomenal. When 21 years old he went to Wilmington and entered the employ of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Co., in whose bank he advanced from clerk to vice-president. Three years ago, while retaining the positions of vice-president and director of the Security, he became vice-president of Laird & Co., investment bankers, and last spring was elected president. Gifted as a financier, genial and affable in manner, combined with an honesty and integrity that won him the confidence of a large clientele he became one of the states leading bankers. He also was vice-president of the People's Bank of Middletown and director of the Diamond Ice and Coal Co., the American Vulcanized Fibre Co., the Kennett Turnpike Co., and the Farmers' Insurance Co. For many years he was treasurer of the Delaware State Fair, a director of Hope Farm and the Delaware Hospital. He owned and operated five farms and resided on Rockland Farm, in Brandywine Hundred. He was a Mason, a Granger, and a staunch Republican though never an office seeker. Surviving are Mrs. Townsend and four children—Julia, Sarah D., L. Scott and A. Laird. His aged mother resides in Odessa. Several brothers including Sylvester D. Townsend, vice-president of the Wilmington Trust Co., and George L. Townsend Jr., well-known Wilmington lawyer also survive. His funeral took place Tuesday with interment at Old Drawyers, Odessa.

MAJOR RUPERT BURSTAN

The Transcript announces with extreme regret the death of Major Rupert Burstan in France. His father received a cablegram last Thursday that he had died in the hospital after a brief illness of broncho-pneumonia.

Thus untimely is blasted a promising career! Only a few years ago when but a lad of 17 he wrested from a large number of competitors the honor of an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. After graduating high in his big class he was soon made lieutenant and thereafter by unusually quick promotions rose to the rank of captain and finally to that of major.

Major Burstan was a fine, modest gentleman and his talents and industry assured him a brilliant future in his chosen profession.

The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the bereaved family. Mr. and Mrs. Burstan have shown themselves devoted citizens of their adopted country, having given three of their four sons to its service, and the fourth has volunteered. Their son Jacob, is a physician in a hospital in France, and is doing valuable work, being a skilled graduate in medicine who had had experience as an intern in the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. Their younger son Samuel, is also making an excellent record for himself, being now a sergeant.

PIERSON B. STEVENS AND WIFE

Not in recent years—if ever—has this community been called to attend a double funeral in one family as that of Wednesday afternoon, husband and wife being entered in a double grave at Odessa. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Pierson B. Stevens, both of Philadelphia, who died within a few hours of each other from pneumonia, following the prevailing Spanish influenza were brought here on the noon train and buried in St. Paul's M. E. Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were both natives of this community, and were well-known here. Mr. Stevens being a son of the late Alfred Stevens, of Odessa, and his wife a daughter of Charles Taylor, of near Townsend. They both were members of well-known families, and have many warm friends still living in this part of the country. The Stevens were buried in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Odessa, at one o'clock, and were in charge of the pastor, Rev. E. H. Derrikson, assisted by Dr. Van P. Northrup, of this town. Mr. Stevens leaves five brothers and three sisters to mourn his sad, sudden death. The pall-bearers were: Stanley S., Alfred R., Preston L., and Jessie W. Stevens' brothers, and two brothers-in-law, John W. Stewart and Fred Kunkel, who acted at the funerals.

SAMUEL YEARSLEY

The body of Samuel Yearsley, of Port Penn, who died at Camp Dix, N. J., last Friday of pneumonia was brought here on Saturday evening and taken to his father's home at Port Penn. The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at the home with interment in St. George's cemetery. Mr. Yearsley leaves a widow who was a Miss Voshell, to whom he was married last February.

JAMES B. TYLER

After an illness of a few days, James B. Tyler died at his home in Bohemia Manor, Friday morning at 8 o'clock in the 32d year of his age. Pneumonia was the cause of his death. Deceased leaves a wife, three small children and numerous friends to mourn his untimely death. Funeral services will be held at his late home Monday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock and interment will be made in Bethel Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

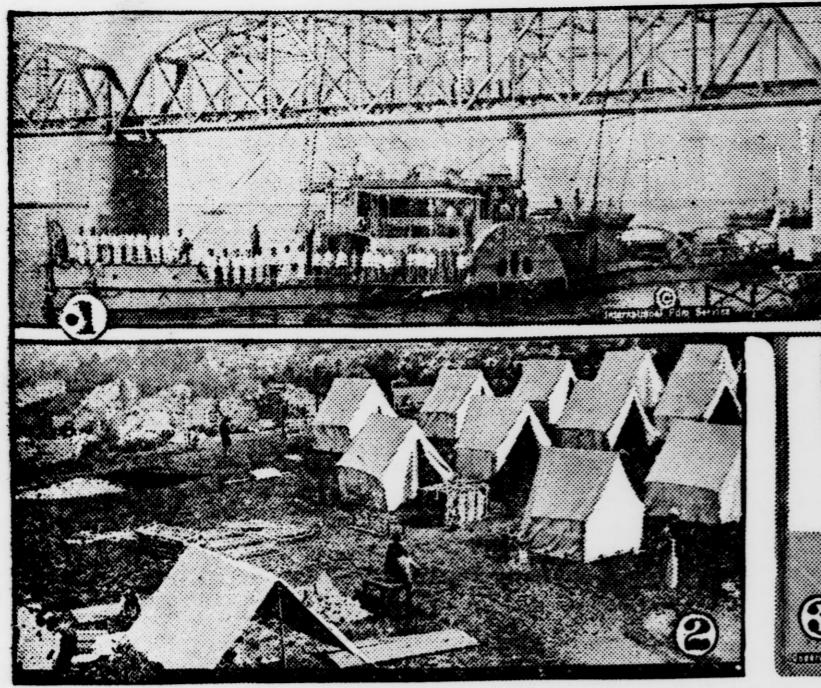
THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. W. A. Comegys is spending some time at Atlantic City.

Miss Odie Gallagher spent several days this week in Wilmington.

Mrs. H. A. Pool and son John, were Philadelphia visitors on Wednesday.

Miss Ada Scott entertained Miss Numbers, of Clayton, over the weekend.



1—Russian river cruiser guarding bridge over the Sungari near Harbin, the commercial center of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia. 2—Special camp erected at Brookline, Mass., to care for sufferers from the epidemic of Spanish influenza which has been prevalent in army and navy camps. 3—Capt. Maurice Chastenet de Gery, commander of the French Foreign Legion men who came to America to help in the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

French and Americans Open New Offensive Against the Huns in Champagne.

TURKISH ARMIES DESTROYED

Splendid Success Won by General Allenby in Palestine—Rout of Bulgarians in Macedonia Increases Their Country is Invaded.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It was a bad week for the Huns and their allies. From all the battle fronts came reports of repulse, retreat, defeat or utter rout and disaster, the central powers always being the losers. And to top it off, on Thursday the French and American armies started another big drive in the Champagne and in the region to the east of it, which threatened the communication lines in the rear of the Hindenburg defense system and might even result in separating the German forces in the west into two groups.

The drive, on a 40-mile front, was shared equally by the armies of Pershing and Petain and all the way from the Suisse river to the Meuse the Germans were forced back, their bases and railway centers at Somme-Py and Chalons being in immediate peril. The Americans made the swiftest progress along the Meuse valley, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners. The Huns were withdrawing all their forces except machine gunners. At the time of writing the Yanks and French were still advancing.

This new allied attack came logically after the Huns were driven back to the Hindenburg line and was well timed, for the enemy had concentrated his heavy guns and all the troops he could spare further north to defend St. Quentin and Laon against the persistent assaults of the British and French. For quite a distance eastward from Reims the terrain is so open that the movement of the allies is favored, and any considerable advance there would tend to cut the eastward communication lines from Laon, which city has been the pivot of the entire German system from Reims to Flanders.

The sensational news of the earlier part of the week came from Palestine and Macedonia. In the Holy Land General Allenby, by a sudden, swift and skillfully conducted attack, smashed the Turkish forces between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean from the Jaffa-Jericho line clear up beyond the Sea of Galilee. Feinting with his right in an attack directed toward Afula, in the hill region of Samaria, he delivered his main blow with his left, which moved swiftly up the coastal plain, occupying in turn Caesarea, Haifa and Acre. This force then quickly shifted its course toward the northeast, turning the highlands of Samaria and compelling the Turks to make a precipitate and perilous retreat. In fact the enemy was routed and made little effort to rally and check the victorious progress of the British. Allenby's men drove forward with amazing rapidity, capturing the railway running from Haifa through Afula and Nablus toward Jerusalem and occupying Nazareth, the home of Jesus.

Meanwhile the Arabs of Hedjaz were moving northward along the hills east of the Jordan, driving the Turks before them and threatening to sever their line of retreat to Damascus. Still further north another force of tribesmen raided the railway junction of Derau and destroyed the railway there.

Probably 50,000 prisoners were taken by the British in Palestine and it seemed likely that almost the entire Turkish force caught in the trap would be captured or destroyed. The seventh and eighth Turkish armies were virtually annihilated. There is added satisfaction in the fact that Lt. Gen. von Sanders, the German general

issimo of the Turkish forces, was in command there and fled from Nazareth just in time to avoid capture. General Allenby deserves the greater credit for his success because he had to send many of his troops to the west front in Europe during the summer and was compelled to reorganize his expedition. The end of his drive is not yet in sight.

How the leaders of the Young Turks, the tools of Germany, will weather this storm of defeat is a question. Already, it is reported, they are depositing their wealth in Swiss banks.

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In Serbia, where another German general, Von Steinbein, is in supreme command of the forces of the central powers, the successes of the allies were no less than those in Palestine and perhaps of greater immediate importance. Having driven their great spearhead northward in the center of the line along the Vardar river, they crossed that river and by Tuesday the Serbians had reached the outskirts of Ishtip, an important Bulgarian base. Then the allies turned to both the east and west in a great flanking movement. On the west the Serbians, routing a German garrison, took Gradsko, capturing an enormous quantity of supplies, including a number of guns. They and the French operating with them passed far beyond Prilep toward Krusevo and Kichevo, which are in the foothills of the mountains separating Serbia and Albania. They occupied Voles, north of Prilep, Thursday. Thus the allies gained control of the entire Monastir-Gradsko road, cutting the Bulgarian army into a number of groups. Still further west the Italians took a hand in the joyful proceedings, pursuing the fleeing Bulgarians relentlessly.

East of the Vardar the Bulgars and Germans were steadily forced back toward the frontier, and on Thursday came the news that British and Greek forces had actually invaded Bulgaria at Kosturino, about six miles south of Strumitza, the Teutonic base of that region. In the Lake Doiran region the resistance of the enemy has been stronger, but there too the British and Greeks were making daily gains. As soon as they shall have driven the Bulgars from a hilly triangle in that sector, it is pointed out, they will be able to put into commission again the Uskub-Saloniki railroad and convey plentiful supplies to the troops.

As the allies advanced they were joined by the peasants, and among the prisoners taken were many Serbians who had been forced to serve in the Bulgarian army. It is noteworthy that among the allies fighting in this region is a big contingent of Jugo-Slavs. In the advance of the allies the tanks cut a considerable figure. These engines of war never before had been on such a rough, mountainous terrain.

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It was the general opinion that Bulgaria, as a belligerent, was doomed by the disastrous defeat in Macedonia. Already she was sore at Germany and Turkey and a great part of the nation, led by the queen, was really in sympathy with the allies. The recent terrible blows to German military prestige will make the Bulgarians more than ever anxious to break with the kaiser, upon whose promises of Balkan hegemony they had relied. According to information from Switzerland, King Ferdinand appealed to Field Marshal Mackensen, who was in Bucharest to take command of the Bulgarian armies and save his country from invasion. A ministerial crisis with an entire change of foreign policy is imminent, and owing to pacifist demonstrations in Sofia that was placed under martial law. Some authorities believe Crown Prince Boris will be made regent.

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Progress by the allies in Plevna was slow but sure during the week. The Huns were desperately trying to save St. Quentin, but despite their repeated counter-attacks, which were especially fierce in the region of Ephy, the British continued to close down on that city from the west and north, while the French completed its investment on the south. The reactions of the Germans were powerful and they sacrificed great numbers of men. At times the British were compelled to give ground, but in almost every instance this was immediately recovered. Griceourt and Pontecourt, both virtually on the Hindenburg

line, were the centers of bloody combats for days, and Fayet, only about a mile and a half from St. Quentin also was the scene of terrific fighting. By taking Seleny the French established themselves in strong positions two miles from the western environs of St. Quentin. It seemed evident that Marshal Foch could capture that city at any time he wished, but at an expense in lives which he was endeavoring to avoid by the slower method of investment.

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The news of the week was so good that it seems necessary once more to warn the people of the United States against undue optimism concerning the early coming of peace. Allied commanders and statesmen agree in the opinion that unless there is a sudden and unexpected collapse Germany can well hold out for at least another year, and that we must make all our preparations for a war that will not end before 1920, if then. Moreover, the prevailing idea that the morale of the German soldiers has greatly declined is mistaken. They are still in most cases fighting hard, despite their recent reverses, and low morale is observable mainly in prisoners, where it is to be expected. Germany is by no means at the end of her resources, the distance to the Rhine is great and her resistance may be expected to grow stronger, the closer the allied armies get to German territory. The final outcome, as has been said many times in this review, is not in doubt, but the greatest blows for civilization and freedom are yet to be dealt.

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Imperial Chancellor von Hertling, addressing the main committee of the reichstag, made a very blue speech, admitting the deep discontent of the German people and the gravity of the situation. His effort to defend the government was regarded as a failure and his own downfall was predicted. Von Hertling made a bitter attack on President Wilson, and said that though he had accepted the four principles of a democratic peace laid down by Mr. Wilson, the president had not deigned to reply. This is false, as Von Hertling accepted only the first four of Wilson's first set of fourteen planks and then stated that Germany would make peace with each belligerent separately and deal with Poland independently. The rest of the planks he rejected.

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Holland's food situation has become so distressing that the Dutch cabinet is trying hard to effect an arrangement by which the offer of the United States can be accepted. This, in a word, is that foodstuffs will be sent from this country, under guarantee against their re-exportation, provided Holland will send her own ships to get them. The Dutch feel that they must first make an arrangement with Germany and obtain a formal guarantee that their vessels will not be sunk or seized, for if they were she would probably be forced into the war. It is a difficult situation for the Dutch and they are entitled to much sympathy, but to a great extent their food troubles come not to the greed of their own food profiteers, who for a long time imported provisions only to sell them to the Germans at extraordinary prices.

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The campaign for the fourth Liberty loan of \$6,000,000,000 opened Saturday morning with immense enthusiasm exhibited in every city, town and village of the country. The people are as determined as is the government to make this loan a swift and overwhelming success, for they now fully realize that in thus lending their money to themselves they are providing the means of keeping the Huns from taking it from them by force. And that is only the selfish part of their view. They also know that the loan is vital to the salvation of humanity the world over.

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By concurring in the prohibition amendment to the agricultural extension bill the house of representatives last week made it certain that the country would be "bone dry" from July 1, 1919, until the war is over and the armed forces demobilized. The manufacture of wine will cease on May 1 next. The president already has ordered the cessation of the making of beer after December 1.

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YANKS DRIVE FORWARD 7 MILES

Attack on Twenty Mile Front West of Verdun

LIGGETT'S CORPS IN LEAD

Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri Troops Carry Four Towns By Storm—Other Divisions Cross Forges Brook.

Washington.—Attacking over a front of 20 miles west of Verdun, in cooperation with the French, the American first army advanced to an average depth of seven miles and captured 12 towns and 5,000 prisoners.

Four of the towns were carried by storm by Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops of Major-General Liggett's corps, General Pershing said in his official statement on the battle. The enemy offered stubborn resistance.

Troops of other corps forced their way across the Forges Brook, took the Bois de Forges and wrested eight towns from the enemy.

General Pershing's communiqué follows:

"Section A. Northwest of Verdun the first army attacked the enemy on a front of 20 miles and penetrated his line to an average depth of seven miles.

"Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops, serving in Major General Liggett's corps, stormed Varennes, Mont Blainville, Vauquois and Chappay after stubborn resistance. Troops of other corps, crossing the Forges Brook, captured the Bois de Forges and wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt, Béthincourt, Montfaucon, Cuisy, Nantilly, Septzarges (Septzarges?), Danneaux and Gercourt-El-Drillancourt. The prisoners thus far reported number over 5,000."

French Gain Four Miles.

Paris.—The Franco-American attack on both sides of the Argonne is continuing satisfactorily, according to the War Office announcement. French troops have made an advance of nearly four miles at certain points west of the Argonne.

American troops attacked west of the Verdun region in co-operation with the French. The Germans, anticipating the attack, seemingly had withdrawn a portion of their forces.

According to the latest unofficial reports reaching Paris, the American advance is progressing well and is now from five to six miles from the point of departure. Among the places taken are Gercourt, Cuisy, Montfaucon, Chappay and Varennes, all northwest of Verdun.

General Gouraud's progress has also been good, his troops having occupied all the enemy's first line.

The statement says:

"Storming Franco-American troops, in close contact, carried out an attack on both sides of the Argonne.

"The French troops at some points west of the Argonne advanced six kilometers."

Attack On 40-Mile Front.

London.—French and American troops launched an attack against the German position on a front of 40 miles between Suisse and the River Meuse.

The Germans voluntarily abandoned their forward positions. There was not much artillery or infantry resistance to the Franco-American drive.

The Americans attacked on the right wing and the French made their assault on the left. The Allied forces penetrated the German positions for some miles.

LOST NEARLY HALF ITS MEN.

Iowa Regiment With Rainbow Division Suffered 1,400 Casualties.

Des Moines, Iowa.—During eight days' fighting ending August 3, the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry, Iowa's unit in the Rainbow Division, "lost 1,400 officers and men, or about 50 per cent. of the effective combat strength," according to Col. E. R. Bennett, its commander.

This information is contained in a letter from the colonel received by former Senator Lafayette Young.

Fighting in the Baccarat sector of the Lorraine front, the Iowans participated in a 12-mile advance, the colonel said.

BOLSHEVIKI LEAVE ENGLAND.

Agreement Under Which British Will Get Out Of Russia.

London.—Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik ambassador at London, and about 50 of his compatriots left for Russia, according to an agreement between the British Government and the Soviet authorities that Litvinoff's departure would be followed by that of the British representative and subjects in Russia. M. Litvinoff will remain aboard the steamer at a neutral point until assurances are received that the British have crossed the Russian border.

TURKS MAY SUE FOR PEACE.

Public Discontent Reported Growing In Constantinople.

Lausanne, Switzerland.—Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a dispatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman Government will seek a separate peace. The Sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favorable conditions from the Entente Powers.

NAB SLACKERS IN VENEZUELA.

U. S. Agents Chase Californians Through Central America.

SCHWAB DENIES FRICITION.

Says He And Hurley Are In Complete Accord.

Philadelphia.—Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in a formal statement denied as "utterly untrue and unfounded" reports of disagreement between himself and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board. He said he had nothing but words of commendation for all that Mr. Hurley has done in the great shipbuilding undertaking.



His Destination

ALLIES HAVE THE TURKS ON THE RUN

This is Minimum Amount Secretary McAdoo Says.

RICH NOT DOING FULL DUTY

Bonds Will Run For Twenty Years—Vast Sum Needed To Lick The Kaiser, Secretary Declares.

The Isolation Of Turkey Apparently Effect—Turkey Not Likely To Make A Fight To The Finish.

New York.—Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the Fourth Liberty Loan, according to an announcement by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in a stirring address here.

The share allotted to New York Federal Reserve district is \$1,800,000,000, or 30 per cent. of the greatest loan yet offered. The loan, which will bear 4% per cent. interest, will run for 20 years, maturing October 15, 1938, unless the Government should exercise its right to redeem the bonds on or after October 15, 1933.

Asserting that without this vast sum "We cannot lick the Kaiser," the Secretary made a special appeal for the subscriptions of corporations and wealthy individuals, as returns from the third Liberty Loan indicated that wealthy corporations and persons of large means had not responded "commensurately with their abilities to help." He pointed out that of the 18,000,000 Americans who subscribed for the last loan only 22,500, including corporations, bought bonds in excess of \$10,000.

"It would be preposterous," he said, "to say that there are only 22,500 men, women and corporations in America able to lend more than \$10,000 each to their Government in Liberty bonds." General Gouraud's progress has also been good, his troops having occupied all the enemy's first line.

The statement says:

"Storming Franco-American troops, in close contact, carried out an attack on both sides of the Argonne.

"The French troops at some points west of the Argonne advanced six kilometers."

London.—French and American troops launched an attack against the German position on a front of 40 miles between Suisse and the River Meuse.

The Germans voluntarily abandoned their forward positions. There was not much artillery or infantry resistance to the Franco-American drive.

The Americans attacked on the right wing and the French made their assault on the left. The Allied forces penetrated the German positions for some miles.

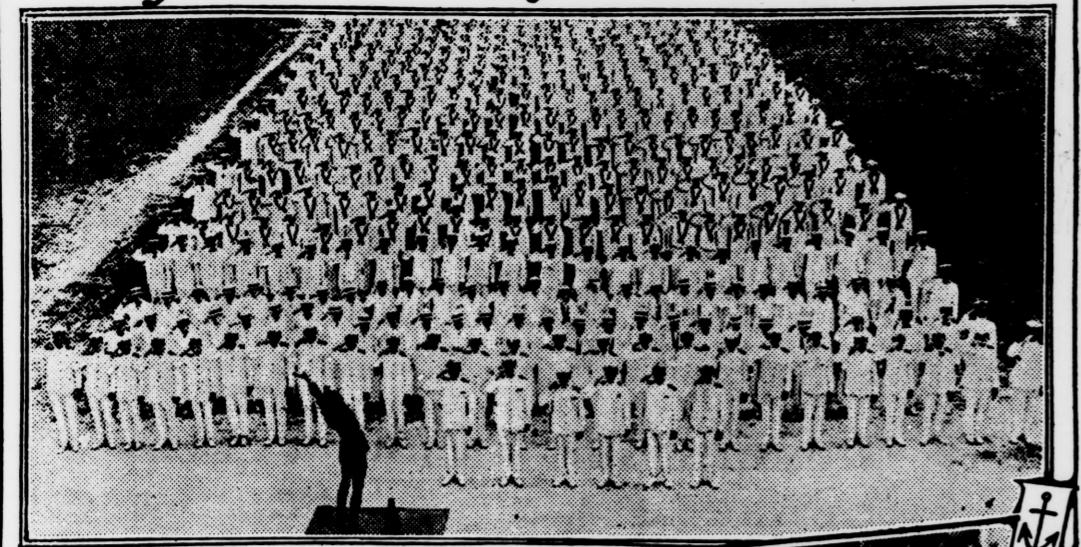
Thus the Treasury available resources from the loan," he declared, "are depleted and forced in unworthy channels, oftentimes in wildcat enterprises, to the injury of the American people and to the detriment of the war. We must create a healthy public opinion which will represent such practices. We must provide the machinery and the means through which those who have to sell their bonds may do so and get the highest possible price for them, while at the same time protecting the innocent investor."

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When Sailors Sing Good-bye



JACKIES SINGING STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

IT WAS not a place to expect thrills, the Fall River Line pier at Newport, R. I. And especially not on a dismal evening. The dingy, low buildings and sheds were wrapped in the raw muck swept in from the sea. The fog almost hid the lights of the torpedo station across a stretch of black water from the pier. Up the bay a red lighthouse eye winked dimly through the mist. A cold drizzle kept the few early arrivals for the New York boat in the waiting room. Outside a dozen loungers hugged sheltering walls, coat collars turned up against the wet.

It was getting along toward 8:30. A few more passengers appeared, growling at the weather. Then, down Long wharf from the city, came swinging a long line of blue. They were new-made sailors from the training station, 190 of them, bound for New York and thence to sea; off on their first service. The men broke ranks when they reached the wharf, and scattered about with pea-coat collars around their ears, laughing, skyarking, their youthful exuberance proof for a time against a night like this. School was done—and their work lay before them.

Here and there, lucky boy had somebody to tell him good-by—a friend made in town, perhaps; sometimes a mother or a father who lived near enough to be on hand for the parting. But most of them had nobody. In a little while the laughter died, though a few irrepressibles kept up their horseplay. They were very young, these boys. And they were going somewhere very far away. It was the big adventure really beginning, and hardly one failed to be touched a little by the seriousness of it.

Into the crowd on the wharf there came a khaki-clad figure. He was dressed like an officer, except that his cap bore no insignia, nor his sleeve any braid. From group to group he went, with a cheery "Hello, boys!" and the men, with shouts and calls one to another, flocked after him as if following some new sort of military Pied-Piper. The men in khaki climbed on a baggage truck. He raised his hand and silence came upon the blue-clad throng gathered before him.

"The Long, Long Trail," he called. "Ready—"

And then the thrill! Out into the thick night, out over the old harbor, floated the strains of that wistful chorus, borne by those earnest, boyish voices:

"There's a long, long trail unending

Into the land of my dreams;

Where the nightingales are singing

And the white moon beams;

There's a long, long night of waiting

Until my dreams all come true,

Till the day when I'll be going down

The long, long trail with you."

And after that, the old, simple melodies of the South and the swinging tunes of another, and a different, war—"Suwanee River," "Old Black Joe," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and the stirring, measured:

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,

He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored—"

carried inspiring by the full volume of those fresh voices.

The man in khaki, beating time from his truck, under the dim lights of the freight shed, sang too. And the mass of faces, turned up to his beneath the flat blue caps, shone with the fervor he inspired in them.

Through the fog up the bay loomed the white, lighted bulk of the boat,

GATHERED FACTS

The American salt works in recent years have supplied all the salt used in this country.

Japan is almost without paupers, for it is considered a disgrace to be dependent on another. Nearly everyone has some work to do.

A life preserver that has been invented in Europe is intended to keep a person dry and fairly warm for several days as he floats about waiting rescue.

To make any rake self-cleaning a Minnesota man has invented an attachment in which coiled springs push scrapers down the tines when the rake is lifted.

An Englishman is the inventor of electrical apparatus to notify a ship's officer when a steersman is permitting a vessel to deviate from an established course.

In a bigamy case in Russia a few years ago the prisoner, a beautiful young woman, admitted that she had been married to 16 husbands, running away from each in turn and taking all their portable property with her.



SAILORS AT NORFOLK NAVY YARD FIND SINGING IS "LOTS OF FUN"

still with the long swing around the islands before she would reach the pier. They sang "Nancy Lee," "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Indiana," and in lighter vein, with much enthusiasm, that funny, choppy Ningara song, the burden of which seems to the hearer to be "My haircut is as short as yours."

The boat slid out of the fog and alongside the pier, blotting out the torpedo station lights, as the sailors shouted in lusty chorus: "Where do we go from here, boys, where do we go from here?" and returned without a stop the tuneful reply:

"Over there! Over there!
Send the word, send the word,
Over there—"

winding up with a tremendous shout

"And we won't come BACK!"

Till it's over, over there!"

Ensued a little pause, the singers rather breathless. The boat was being made fast. In another ten minutes they would be on their way—to ships, to life at sea, to the varied chances of the ocean and war. The man in khaki raised his hand.

"One more song," he called. "What shall it be?"

Remember these were happy-go-lucky youngsters; remember they were not on parole, nor showing off; what they were doing was out of the fullness of hearts that groped for some outlet for the feelings within—rough hearts, untutored hearts, many of them. But at the leader's question a shout went up, a concerted shout, as if it had been rehearsed: "The Star-Spangled Banner!"

Off came their hats. They straightened to attention. The leader gave them the first line, and they sang! How they sang! Reverently, solemnly, How they sang!

The song ended, succeeded by a hush. The man in khaki spoke:

"Good-by, boys," he said. "Keep up your singing. Good luck."

That was all. But to the boys the words rang truer than any speech, And they cheered him—three cheers, and three more, and a tiger. As he stepped from his truck he was lost in a mob of sailors, each striving to grasp his hand.

The sailors crowded toward the gangplank. The man in khaki stood one side, wiping his brow. It takes it out of a man to lead such singing as that.

Soon the boat sailed away into the fog and the man in khaki turned back toward Newport and bed. This was no part of his job; he did it because he liked to say one last word to his boys. For at the training station he had thousands more like them, and there his real task lay—strenuous, tax-

ing, all-day work; personal leadership in song, leadership into which must go just the amount of energy, of enthusiasm, that is to be got out of the singers.

The man in khaki was one of the song leaders of the war and navy department commissions on training camp activities. Under the direction of Lee F. Hammer, a member of the commission, these earnest, eager men—trained singers and leaders of singing—labor in canteens and naval stations. And like the man who gave up a comfortable evening at home to stand in the rain and give a few of his boys one last song, they live for the work they do. Their hearts are in it.

BADLY NEEDED THOSE CARS

Frenchmen Overjoyed at Generous Offer, but Alas! Red Cross Didn't Have Them to Give.

Undoubtedly one of the most acute of the early irritations suffered by our Red Cross was the lack of competent stenographers who understood both French and English. One morning the chief of the transportation bureau had occasion to dictate a letter to his secretary asking the French government to give him a thousand numbers for the matriculation of his cars. After the letter had been turned into French he glanced through it casually, noted that the figures were correct, took pains to have it duly countersigned at American military headquarters, and sent it off. In due course there arrived at his office three distinguished French officials, who sullenly said:

"We have come to thank the American Red Cross for the thousand cars you have just presented to the French government. It's very handsome of you. We're badly in need of cars right now."

"What?" gasped the dumfounded transportation head. "We—we didn't give you any thousand cars. We haven't got 'em to give!"

The visitors produced the letter. The uncomprehending, one-candlestick or little French stenographer had unwittingly turned the whole business upside down and had presented a thousand cars to the French government, and her employer had clinched the gift by an official visit from the American army headquarters! Accidents like that were multifold.—Elizabeth Frazer in Saturday Evening Post.

Busy With His Bugs.

Maid (to professor in study)—Madam has returned from her week's trip.

Professor—Ah! Remind me by and by to give her a kiss.

INTERESTING ITEMS

An electrically-driven machine has been invented to take the place of the adze in shipyards.

There are 30 varieties of bamboo. Some of these trees grow 2 feet in 24 hours, shooting up at this rate for 150 feet.

In 1880 negroes in Georgia held property valued at \$5,763,293; in 1917 the figures had increased to \$40,287,321—nearly nine-fold in 37 years.—The Crisis.

A bottle of wine, 1,900 years old, was dug out of a Roman tomb at Speyer in Bavaria. The seal was broken and the wine proved to be in excellent condition.

It is expected that there will be a drop in the average attendance at the London (England) schools this year of 11,000 owing to removals on account of air raids.

Philadelphia expects soon to have the largest pipe organ in the world. The pipes are to be arranged in nine beautiful panels 30 feet wide and separated by marble columns; and there are to be 283 speaking stops.

STATE CAPITAL

STATE GUARD HARD HIT BY NEW DRAFT

The new draft is likely to cut down the strength of the Second Regiment, Maryland State Guard, by about one-half. When the militia was organized to take the place of the old Fifth Regiment, which was called into the Federal service and is now in France, the majority of the men recruited were between the ages of 18 and 21 years.

The new draft law, from 18 to 45 years, now takes in practically the entire membership of the militia. As the boys 18, 19 and 20 who are enrolled in the militia all had to pass a physical examination, nearly all of them will be placed in Class 1 of the new draft and will be taken into the army, except a few who are the support of widowed mothers or orphaned brothers and sisters. The men of the old draft age are safe for the present, but many of the members between the ages of 32 and 46 are single and practically all of them are in good physical condition, so a goodly number of them will have to enter the army within the next few months.

Were it not for the fact that one-half of the Second Regiment have families or other dependents to support, the whole organization would be disrupted by the new draft. However, it is estimated that one-half of the organization will remain, but the other half will have to go. There is quite a problem, therefore, facing Col. Clinton L. Riggs, commander of the regiment.

Plans are under way for holding a recruiting campaign. Colonel Riggs will in filling up his regiment be considerably more restricted than heretofore. Hereafter he will not be able to accept any Class 1 men between the ages of 18 and 45. His whole campaign will have to be directed to those men who have been given deferred classification, either for dependency or for industrial reasons. It will be the former, rather than the latter, who will have to fill up the ranks. Those who get industrial exemption in the new draft will have to work too hard during the remainder of the war to be given time to be in the militia.

It is therefore the married men who are now wanted for this important home defense body. There are many men in this city and State whose patriotism is undoubted, but whose duties to their families prevent them from going overseas risking their lives for their country. Uncle Sam does not want these men. The Government has no desire to break up families, increase hardships upon women and children. That's the reason why there are deferred classifications in the draft.

But these men usually want to do something and the Second Regiment affords them the opportunity. The Second Regiment requires its men to drill regularly just as the old Fifth and Fourth Regiments did, but it does not take them away from their work except for short periods and does not interfere with its members supporting their families.

STATE EMPLOYEES FROWN ON BUDGET

Some of the heads of department of the State government are annoyed over the workings of the State budget, which goes into effect this week, relating to the way the appropriations are parcelled out.

The dissatisfaction relates to salaries. Owing to the high wages being paid in war work and other occupations, there is a tendency among the more poorly paid of the State employee to seek other work. Consequently, heads of departments are seeking in some cases to get more money for salaries by shifting funds from other accounts. For instance, in some instances it has been sought to take money from expense or other accounts and add it to the salary account.

Governor Harrington, however, has ruled against this plan of shifting money, and holds that salary money can be expended only for salaries and expense money for expenses. In this he is said to be backed up by the Attorney General.

In order to discuss the matter, members of the Public Service Commission called on the Governor yesterday. The Governor is said not to have moved from his position. He went over the salary question last December, when the heads of departments submitted their budgets, and stood against many salary increases that were then proposed. Some were granted, but not for heads of departments.

The Governor is revising the budget in accordance with the law. The revision has to be made by him and sent to the Comptroller, so that sums paid out may hereafter be charged to each item in the budget bill. Thus far changes have been few in number.

The result of a census of Virgin Islands (formerly the Danish West Indies) have just been published in an octavo volume of 174 pages. The inventory was made, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, under the supervision of Mr. Eugene F. Hartley, chief statistician for manufactures of the Census Bureau.

Two barrels of seed lobsters have been put into the bay of the Swamps at the shore. The lobsters weighed from three to eight pounds each and were loaded with from 15,000 to 25,000 eggs each.

A sneezing drill for the prevention of adenoiditis is being employed at the Children's Hospital in London. A powder is shaken in front of the children's noses and the resulting sneeze does wonders, say the physicians.

At Aberdeen, Wash., the national wooden ship keel-laying record has been broken at the Grays Harbor Motorship Corporation yard, 10 seconds being the official time. The previous best time for placing a wooden keel was 11 seconds.

The largest flowers in the world often more than three feet in diameter and weighing up to 28 pounds, are produced by plants growing on mountains in the Philippines.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

THE LATEST GLEANINGS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Orchard Lands Sold.

Cumberland.—The 4,000 acres of orchard lands, including 25,000 apple trees and 85,000 peach trees, being part of the property of F. Mertens Sons, known as the Green Ridge Orchard, were sold at public auction in front of the Court House by L. B. Kleene Claggett, trustee, to C. W. Warden, vice-president of the Continental Trust Company, of Washington, D. C. The trust company did not buy the property. Mr. Warden represented a number of business associates, who will interest themselves in the development of the land. The price paid was \$50,000. The property consists of 4,010 acres of land, 2,300 acres being carved into 10-acre tracts. Upon five acres of each tract apple trees have been planted, while 434 acres of peach trees have been planted. The balance of the land is uncleared.

Odd Fellows Hold Rally.

Cumberland.—The Odd Fellows of Allegany and Garrett counties joined in a big Liberty rally here. Following the parade of about 1,000 Odd Fellows, a ceremonial was held at the Maryland Theatre, at which about 150 candidates were initiated into Odd Fellowship. This was done by the team of Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 34, Cumberland, under the direction of W. C. Walsh, degree master. Harry B. Simpson was chief marshal of the parade and Saul Prager was chairman of the meeting at which H. Dorsey Etchison, Grand Warden of Maryland, who is the Democratic nominee for Congress; W. A. Jones, Baltimore, Grand Secretary, and Henry McCullough, Cambridge, Grand Master, spoke. The arrangements were in charge of the Liberty committee, on which 12 lodges of the two counties are represented.

Tome Boys To Train.

Port Deposit.—Capt. J. Gordon Young has been appointed on the recommendation of the Canadian military authorities to take charge of the military training at the Tome School. Captain Young received his preliminary training in Canada and went to England with the 43rd Battalion, which went into camp at Horncliffe. In going to France in 1916 his battalion was a unit in the Third Canadian Division. With this battalion he took part in the engagements at Messines, the Ypres salient, battle of Zillebeke on June 2, 1916. He was severely wounded in the Somme offensive of 1916. Captain Young saw nine months of service in France and was awarded the British Military Cross.

New Railroad Shops.

Cumberland.—Federal Manager of Railroads Arthur W. Thompson says that the South Cumberland locomotive repair and rebuilding plant will be second only to the Modine Clare shops in size and its superior in up-to-date machinery and modern facilities. The South Cumberland shops will take care of the 100 large Mallot locomotives on the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads and will be one of the plants which is looked upon by railway motive-power men as being a model shop.

Mail Service Restored.

Cumberland.—Largely through the efforts of Congressman Frederick N. Zihlman, the regular mail service, partly suspended for months along the Georges Creek region, of Allegany county, has been restored. Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Prager having advised the postmaster here that the schedule as prior to August will go into effect again at once, the points to be covered by mail train being between Cumberland, Frostburg and Piedmont, as formerly.

War Mothers Organize.

Centreville.—A meeting was held here of a number of the mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers and sailors and war nurses of Queen Anne's county for the purpose of effecting the organization of Queen Anne's County Chapter of the War Mothers of America. Mrs. J. Fletcher Kolp was made chairman pro tem, with Miss Susie B. Mitchell, secretary.

Killed By A Train.

Cumberland—Charles E. Holler,

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.:

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Front Street, (now called Lancaster Avenue) at the distance of one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches westerly from the westerly side of Broome Street, thence southerly, parallel with Broome Street, one hundred and eighty-two feet to a corner for land of Darlington Flinn and other, thence westerly, parallel with Front Street, seventy-six feet and three inches to another corner, thence northerly, parallel with Broome Street, one hundred and eighty-two feet the said southerly side of Front Street, and thence thereby easterly seventy-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Sized and taken in execution as the property of Carmine D'Anielle, surviving Mortgagor of Carmine D'Anielle and Louise D'Anielle, his wife deceased, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
October 1, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.:

ALL that certain lot, piece of land with the brick house thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County, State of Delaware, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the point on the northerly side of Maple Street with the easterly side of Rodney Street; thence northerly along the said side of Rodney street, one hundred and one feet and three inches to a corner; thence easterly parallel with Maple street, seventeen feet and nine and one-half inches to another corner; thence southerly parallel with Rodney street, and passing through the middle of the brick division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the east, one hundred and one feet three inches to the said side of Maple street; and thence thereby westerly seventeen feet and nine and one-half inches to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Sized and taken in execution as the property of Leonard P. Szczypski and Frances M. Szczypski, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
October 1, 1918.

DIVORCE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS.
THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
To The Sheriff Of New Castle County,
Greeting.

Whereas, Bernard F. Fox by his Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Kathryn E. Fox.

We Therefore, Command You, as you were heretofore commanded that you summon Kathryn E. Fox so that she be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1918, to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Bernard F. Fox according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning her in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly. And have you then there this writ. Witness, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the sixteenth day of September A. D. nineteen hundred and eighteen issued September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

Suffered One Year From Nervous Breakdown and Kidney Trouble—Tonali Worked Wonders

"I had a fall from an elevator at Kreider's shoe factory where I worked," says Albert D. Leob, 441 New street, Lebanon, Pa., and suffered from a nervous break down and from my kidneys for one whole year. I am 70 years old.

"I was recommended to me and after taking two bottles I am back at work again. I began to get strong immediately after I began taking Tonali. I cannot praise Tonali too highly as it has done wonders for me, and I cheerfully recommend Tonali as a great medicine."

The above testimonial was given May 6, 1918.

Tonali is sold at the
MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. Inc.
and Jester's, Delaware City

MIDDLETOWN OPERA HOUSE

One day only
Monday, October 14, 1918

Admission, 15 and 35 Cents

William Farnum
in
"Les Misérables"

WILLIAM FOX
Standard Picture

The Transcript \$1.00

The Danger of Optimism

Make no mistake, the war is not yet won. It won't be won when we have pushed the Hun out of France; nor when we have cleared him out of Belgium, not even when we have crossed the Rhine. The battlefield is still nearly five hundred miles from Berlin.

Nor must we think we have won when the Potsdam gang cries 'Kamerad.'

Optimistic war news is fine—but not final! To keep it coming,

we must keep the boys going! The harder they fight now and the fuller the measure of your support, the sooner we and our Allies will dictate peace in the only place it can be dictated—BERLIN!

Make the Liberty Bonds you buy show the full measure of your devotion to our Boys. Buy Liberty Bonds with every dollar you have saved and then buy on installments with every dollar you can save in the months to come.

There is immediate and urgent need for every dollar you can spare. You are only lending, not giving your money. Your Government guarantees the return of your money with interest at 4 1/4 per cent.

The Time To Act is Now

FOUR PLANS OF SUBSCRIPTION

1. CASH PLAN, 10 per cent. with subscription, 90 per cent. on October 24, 1918.

2. THE GOVERNMENT PLAN is as follows:

Upon subscription	10 per cent
November 21	20 per cent
December 19	20 per cent
January 16	20 per cent
January 30	30 per cent

3. THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN of the Allied Banks of Wilmington formed prior to the Third Liberty Loan to handle such subscriptions is still in force:

4 per cent. down and 8 per cent. monthly

for twelve months, viz:

\$50 bond -\$2 down, \$4 a month;
\$100 bond - \$4 down, \$8 a month;
\$500 bond - \$20 down, \$40 a month.

4. BORROW AND BUY PLAN. The banks of Wilmington are prepared to loan up to 90 per cent. of the face value of bonds, taking a ten per cent. cash payment and accepting the bonds as collateral on the note, rate 4 1/4 per cent. (same as bonds bear) for three months, 4 3/4 per cent. for the next three months, after which the rate will be the same as prevailing rate on commercial loans.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
HEADQUARTERS
CHURCH BUILDING,
WILMINGTON, DEL.



Forward!

With no thought of bursting shrapnel and poisonous gases into which they plunge—with every muscle tense, with every faculty of mind alert, with one thought only—**TO FIGHT AND WIN.**

That is the way our men are going into battle. When the shrill whistle sounds the advance, out they go—their whole heart in the task before them. *No power on earth can hold them back.*

Forward!

The same sharp challenge to battle is sounding for us. We must answer in the same proud way—the way of our fighting men—the American way. *We must lend the way they fight.*

We must show the war-maddened Hun a united American people moving forward shoulder to shoulder, irresistibly, to Victory.

Our task is to supply the money, the ships, the guns, the shells that we must have to win. It is a tremendous task. We must do it as our fighting men do theirs—with the indomitable spirit of Victory.

We must work, and save, and lend with one thought only—**TO FIGHT AND WIN.**

Get into the fight—with your whole heart
Buy Bonds—to your utmost!

This Space Subscribed to Winning the War by

SHALLCROSS BROTHERS

Property For Sale

Farm of 200 acres, 30 acres of fine meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit for home use. Located on stone road 5 miles from Wilmington. This farm supports 40 head of cattle.
Farm of 100 acres, good land, new barn for stock, 12 room house, and other buildings. 9 miles from Wilmington 1-2 miles from nearest R. R. Station.
Farm of 100 acres, 80 tillable, balance meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit. Well located School and Church opposite farm. 1 mile from R. R. Station.
Several small places of 20 to 50 acres with fair buildings. Price \$2000 to \$5000 each.
12 houses located on Main, Broad, Green and Crawford Sts, at prices of \$1000 to \$4500 each. A few of them have all the modern improvements. Look them over and own a home with your rent money.

JAY C. DAVIS.
Middletown, Del.

Phone 168

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Done by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company speaks much for the uselessness of this strong, old banking institution. All matters receive that attention and care which make it so satisfactory to deal with us. Checking accounts are solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS
WILMINGTON, DEL.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 11, ARTICLE IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN RELATION TO THE ORPHAN'S COURT.
BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto):

Section 1. That section 11, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said Section and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section to be styled Section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The Orphans' Court in each county shall consist of the Chancellor and either the resident Judge of the County, or the Associate Judge who may reside in any part of the State. The Chancellor when present shall preside. One of them shall constitute a quorum."

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the house.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved April 19, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 297 entitled "An Act to amend Section 11, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the Orphans' Court," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917, which said bill proposing such amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, IN RELATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 13, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 13, as follows:

"Section 13. The Governor may, for any reasonable cause, remove any officer, except the Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly, upon the address of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Whenever the General Assembly shall so address the Governor, the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each House. The person against whom the General Assembly may so address to proceed shall give notice thereof, accompanied by the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, except the Chancellor and the five law Judges, of his own volition, when the General Assembly is not in session. In such case, however, such removal shall only be made for cause, and the person so removed shall receive from the Governor a statement in writing of the cause or causes for which said removal was made within ten days, after the removal as aforesaid and, if this be not done, said removal shall be null and void.

The person or persons so removed shall have the right, within thirty days after said removal, to appeal to the Superior Court of the County in which he or she resided at the time of said removal for reinstatement to said office, and, if upon hearing in said Court, the Court should consider that said removal should not have been so made, then and in that case, the person so unjustly removed shall forthwith be reinstated in said office. If the said Court should sustain the Governor in said removal, the same shall stand and the decision shall be final.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved March 22, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 111, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State approved by the Governor March Twenty-second, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION 15, OF ARTICLE II, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, RELATING TO THE COMPENSATION OF THE MEMBERS AND PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 15 of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of the first paragraph of the said Section 15 of Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Members of the General Assembly, except the presiding officers of the respective Houses, shall receive as compensation for their services a per diem allowance of ten dollars and the presiding officers a per diem allowance of twelve dollars for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days, and should they remain longer in session, they shall receive the same compensation.

In case of a special or extra session of the General Assembly to be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive compensation for a period not exceeding thirty days."

JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the State.
HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
Approved April 9, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.

Fogel & Burstan

Cordially invite you to their Fall Opening of Exclusive Millinery and Outer Garments

Again Demonstrating this Store's leadership in Offering the Best for the Least

Stunning Trimmed Hats and Tailored will be displayed at our Opening

The little velvets, with high crowns, showing the pretty soft beaver facings.

The handsome velours, which are more popular than ever. Smart tailored models of Hatter's Plush, wing and ribbon trimmed. Also handsome black Lyons velvet hats, with colored facings and flowers, ribbon, embroidered and beaded trimmings. Nothing to surpass his collection of beautiful Pattern Hats from New York, and Stunning Models from our own workrooms using New York's newest ideas; about 300 hats to choose from.

We have a Special Department for Children and Misses

Women's and Misses Wear

Stylish Poplin and Serge Suits, in all colors, **\$25.00.**

Handsome Broadcloth Suits, Navy, Burgundy and Black **\$35.**

Velour coats, new fall shades, belted effects, with large collars inlaid with Kerami, others with fur collars; **\$25.00 to \$37.50.**

Charming Serge, Satin, or Silk dresses, navy blue, black, brown and taupe, some embroidered, others braided, the new sash belts, tunic skirts, and bottom trimmings are shown.

Fall Waists of Extraordinary Value

Wise customers will be quick to avail themselves of these unusual buying opportunities.

Lingerie waists of fine voile **\$1.25 to \$1.98**; Crepe de Chine waists, **\$3.75 to \$5.50**; Georgette waists **\$5.50 to \$6.50.**

Buy Liberty Bonds to help the Boys Over there

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of

the State of Delaware, do hereby certify

that the above and foregoing is a true

and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13,

entitled "An Act Proposing an Amend-

ment to Section 15, of Article II, of the

Constitution of the State of Delaware,

relating to the Compensation of the

Members and Presiding Officers of the

General Assembly," as the same appears

on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of

the Secretary of State and approved by

the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917,

which said Bill proposing such Amend-

ment to the Constitution of this State is

published in accordance with the re-

quirements of the Constitution of the

State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have

hereunto set my hand and

official seal at

Dover, this thirtieth

day of July, in the

year of our Lord, One

Thousand Nine Hun-

dred and Eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON

Secretary of State.

them, except as provided by law. They

shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL,

Speaker of the House.

JOHN A. BARNARD,

President Pro Tem of the Senate.

Approved April 19, 1917.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.

Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of

the State of Delaware, do hereby certify

that the above and foregoing is a true

and correct copy of House Bill No. 75,

entitled "An Act to Amend Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State approved by the Governor March Twenty-second, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have

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HERVEY P. HALL,

Speaker of the House.

Approved April 9, 1917.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.

Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of

the State of Delaware, do hereby certify

that the above and foregoing is a true

and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13,

entitled "An Act Proposing an Amend-

ment to Section 15, of Article II, of the

Constitution of the State of Delaware,

relating to the Compensation of the

Members and Presiding Officers of the



The Owners of "Swift & Company" (Now Over 22,000)

Perhaps it has not occurred to you that *you* can participate in Swift & Company's profits,—and also share its risks,—by becoming a co-partner in the business? It is not a close corporation.

You can do this by buying Swift & Company shares, which are bought and sold on the Chicago and Boston stock exchanges.

There are now over 22,000 shareholders of Swift & Company, 3,500 of whom are employees of the Company. These 22,000 shareholders include 7,800 women.

Cash dividends have been paid regularly for thirty years. The rate at present is 8 per cent.

The capital stock is all of one kind, namely, common stock—there is no preferred stock, and this common stock represents actual values. There is no "water," nor have good will, trade marks, or patents been capitalized.

This statement is made solely for your information and not for the purpose of boosting Swift & Company stock.

We welcome, however, live stock producers, retailers, and consumers as co-partners.

We particularly like to have for shareholders the people with whom we do business.

This leads to a better mutual understanding.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request.
Address Swift & Company,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company

L. F. Swift, President

Misery Either Way.

Debutante Daughter—Shall I marry the poor young man whom I love or the rich old banker who dotes on me?

Worldly Mother—Better be miserable with money than without it.—Baltimore Star.

At the Theater.
He—This play actually takes my breath away.
She—I wish it would.

A lawyer never gives up a case until he has exhausted all the means at his client's disposal.

Don't Cast Off Dirty Tan Shoes

DYE THEM BLACK WITH

R & B "JAPANOLE" BLACK STAIN

You can dye tan or any other colored shoes in a few minutes A PERFECT BLACK, so they will look as good as new. R & B's Japanole is made up to order from the leather of BAGS, BELTS, POCKET BOOKS, the leather upholstering of AUTOMOBILES and FURNITURE of all colors. Made Colored Leather Tan, Made Black. Made Tan, Made Black. Made Leather Like Black. It has also been used with surprising success on some woods, metals, china, cloth, etc.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY
Send 25c for sample by large bottle, postage paid, not at your dealers.

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Established 1874
70 MERCER STREET NEW YORK



IT DOES NOT RUB OFF

The Beautiful Shenandoah Valley Farms, orchards and orchard lands: very productive, well suited to fruit growing. Write to Mr. Fisher, Martinsburg, W. Va.

\$100 Per Month This salary is guaranteed to all women who complete a course of home study (by mail) in concrete drafting. High school education necessary. Address TECHNICAL LIBRARIES, Box 884, Boston, Mass.

BOYS Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

All druggists: Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, 50c. Large Jar 25c. Send for "Cuticura" Dept. E, Boston.

WHO IS TO BLAME Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Thousands receive relief. K. I. M. is the great kidney medicine. At druggists in large and small towns. It may also receive a sample size by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Klimmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine ANTI-SEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

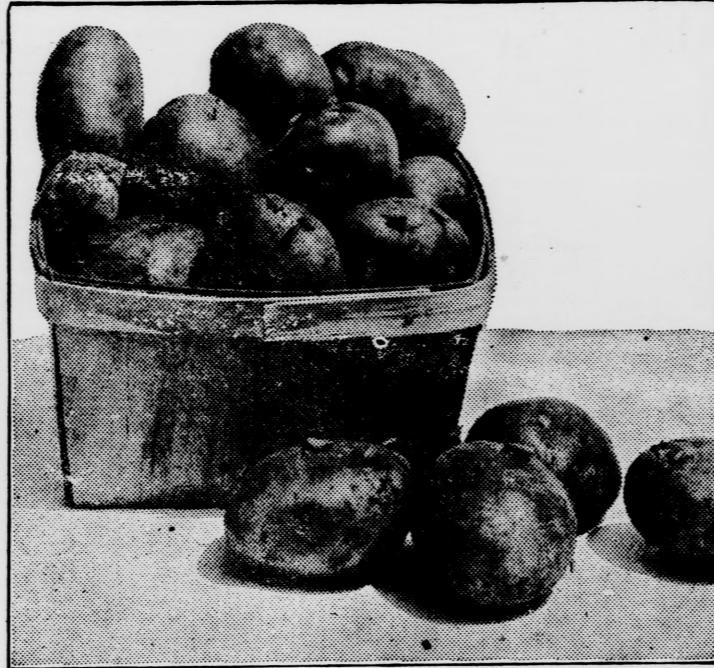
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., for ten years.

A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. His extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power.

Sample Free. 50c a drachm, or postpaid by mail. The Paxtine Co., Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 40-1918.

BEST RESULTS ATTAINED WITH POTATOES BY DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-GRADE SEED



Potatoes for Seed Should Be Selected From Hills Containing Tubers of Uniform Shape and Size.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If the best results are to be attained in potato production, greater care must be given to the development of high-grade seed potatoes than is the present practice. Wherever the climatic and soil conditions are such as to make it possible to produce a good quality of seed potatoes, each grower should have his own seed plot. In the selection of seed potatoes it should be borne in mind that the hill rather than the individual tuber is the unit. The method which is most certain to lead to improvement is that of hill selection. There are various ways of procedure in the practice of hill selection, but the one most likely to give the best results is that of marking the best plants in the field or the seed plot before the foliage begins to ripen and digging them by hand just before harvesting the main crop.

Examine Each Plant.

The product of each individual plant should be examined separately, and only those that show uniformity in size and shape and that have produced a maximum number of merchantable tubers should be selected. Each selected hill should be given a number, sacked separately, and a careful record made. The following season the tubers of each selection should be planted separately in order that their behavior may be noted throughout the growing season. It will be found that many of them possess no superiority over the general run of field stock, but a few will be decidedly good. A large number of these progeny can be marked for discard before they are harvested. At harvesting time the progeny of each promising selection

VELVET BEANS GOOD FOR MARKET STEERS

Compare Favorably With Cottonseed Meal for Fattening.

Results Given of Experiments Conducted at Government Farm—More Profitable to Feed Soaked Beans Than to Grind Them.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Corn silage and velvet beans are said to form a satisfactory ration for fattening steers for market. This is the result of feeding experiments just completed at the United States department of agriculture farm at Beltsville, Md.

Other points brought out by the tests indicate that velvet beans compare favorably with cottonseed meal, producing profitable gains when the beans are the sole concentrate of the ration; that it is more profitable to feed soaked beans than it is to grind them; and that more beans will be eaten if soaked before they are fed than if they are fed dry.

The objects of the experiment were to compare velvet beans in three forms—whole, ground, and sonked—with cottonseed meal as supplements to corn silage and dry roughage, and to determine the most economical forms in which velvet beans might be fed in fattening cattle for market. Incidentally it was hoped that the tests would show possibilities of grain conservation in the production of beef as a wartime measure.

The cattle used in the tests were 40 good two-year-old steers in which short-horn blood predominated. They were bought last February in the East St. Louis market, where they were selected out of shipments from Illinois and Missouri, and were in fair stocker condition when placed on the experimental feeding rations. They were divided into four lots of ten steers each, the lots selected so that they would be as nearly equal as possible in weight, quality and condition. They were fed for 122 days.

The average daily ration consumed by lot I was: 4.39 pounds of cottonseed meal, 33.72 pounds of corn silage, and 4.20 pounds of dry roughage. This lot made an average daily gain of 2.30 pounds, at a cost of about 12 cents a pound, or \$1.37 a hundred.

Lot II consumed an average daily ration of 7.50 pounds of dry, whole velvet beans, 26.85 pounds of corn silage, and 4.15 pounds of dry roughage. This lot made an average daily gain of 1.73 pounds a head, at a cost of about 14 cents a pound, or \$1.42 a hundred.

Lot III ate each day an average of 5.87 pounds of velvet-bean meal, 26.92 pounds of corn silage, and 4.10 pounds of dry roughage. The animals made an average daily gain of 1.54 pounds, at a cost of about 14 cents a pound, or \$1.40 a hundred.

Lot IV consumed an average daily

ration of 9.62 pounds of soaked, whole velvet beans, 23.40 pounds of corn silage, and 3.72 pounds of dry roughage. This lot made an average daily gain of 1.99 pounds a head, at a cost of about 15 cents a pound, or \$1.39 a hundred.

The dry roughage was the same for all lots and consisted of corn stover for the first 28-day period, and wheat straw for the last three 28-day periods.

The feeds were at current standard prices and the charge against each kind included the actual cost of laying it down at the farm.

The examination of the carcasses in the cooler at Baltimore showed that lots I and IV were nearly alike as to quality. However, meat experts there were of the opinion that if any difference existed it was in favor of the carcasses in lot IV.

Lot II was better than lot III, because of the greater covering of fat. The average dressed weights, according to the Baltimore basis, gave the following percentages of dressed to live weights: Lot I, 54.16; lot II, 54.87; lot III, 54.01; lot IV, 55.77. The steers were sold on the farm by farm weights at 24 cents a pound more than they cost in East St. Louis.

"Have a ride?" one brazenly called.

"Not with slackers," they replied.

And an hour later the two young men were seen hoofing it to town like thousands of other patriots.—Indianapolis News.

PREVENT ALL GRAIN SMUTS

Those Easily Controlled Are Destroying Annually Much Wheat, Oats and Barley.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Notwithstanding the fact that many grain smuts are easily preventable, those most readily subject to control, according to reasonable conservative estimates, are annually destroying 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, upward of 50,000,000 bushels of oats, and 6,000,000 bushels of barley. Prevent smut by treating seed with formaldehyde.

INCREASE OF KAFIR GRAINS

Prospect for 1918 is Crop of 110,005,000 Bushels—Twice as Big as Two Years Ago.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Kafir grains are increasing in production in this country with astonishing speed. The crop of 53,878,000 bushels in 1916 increased to 75,806,000 bushels in 1917 and the prospect for 1918, based on the conditions of July 1, is a crop of 110,005,000 bushels, or more than twice the crop of two years ago.

Dairying Safe.

Many practical dairymen are coming to the conclusion that dairying is a safe proposition when enough cows are kept to consume the feeds grown on the place.

Time to Wear Pigs.

Young pigs if given opportunity will soon learn to eat. They should be weaned when about seven weeks old. If skim milk can be given them and if desired to raise two litters a year,

LOCOMOTIVE NOT TOTAL LOSS

Had to Be Abandoned in Face of Hun Advance, but Served a Useful Purpose.

Yankee ingenuity has developed a new weapon for use against the Hun. No; it will not be used very often, yet there are times—

An American unit of engineers (railway) was hauling ammunition and supplies for the French in the face of one of the German drives this year.

At the height of things, when the Hun was coming over in force and advancing in a way which meant the loss of anything that could not be moved promptly a \$15,000 locomotive jumped the track.

Sergt. George Robertson, in charge, watched the battle for a moment, looked at his steam gauge, screwed the safety valve down tight, turned the oil fuel reservoir supply into the firebox, and then effected a solitary and successful retreat.

Half an hour later some sixty Germans were standing about the stranded locomotive when the boiler did the one thing which Sergeant Robertson hoped for—blew up.

It had all the effects of a 14-inch shell.

Incidentally, Sergeant Robertson is now wearing the croix de guerre.

DIDN'T SEEM TO WANT MIKE

Boy Couldn't Understand Why So Many Telephone Callers Failed to Leave Any Message.

He was as bright as a new whistle, from his neatly blacked shoes to his shock of vermillion hair (relates Fredy Senior, referring to the new office boy in his office). Quickly he learned his duties—sticking on postage stamps, sorting out mail and answering the telephone. We had stumbled upon a treasure.

But strangely enough, with his arrival, the number of telephone calls diminished. "Business depression?" we asked ourselves. But on the second morning we heard the bell ring and listened.

"Hello!" said our hero.

"Who is it?" was the evident reply from the other end of the wire.

"Mike Golinski," answered the youthful prodigy. Then he spelled it. Then, after a pause, he hung up the receiver.

"That's the third one this morning," he said, turning to me, "who has asked 'Who is talking?' And when I told 'em, they said they must have the wrong number." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Yes, Indeed.

"Ain't women queer!" writes Tarbutton, with more feeling than originality. "My wife said, the other day, 'Oh, dear, I wish we had a big, lovely house!'

"What for?" I said, just to humor her.

"I'd like to give a party," she answered.

"Have you such a bunch of friends it would give you pleasure to invite?"

"Yes. But a lot that it would be heavenly not to invite!"

"Now how do you figure," concludes Tarbutton, "that it is necessary to have a big house in order not to invite a lot of people?"

Easy. And if you don't understand a simple thing like that, T., there's no use explaining to you.

Doing Their Bit.

Two young men, gloating in the knowledge they were in a deferred class because of industrial duties, ignored patriotic requests to conserve gasoline Sunday and ventured forth in an automobile. They approached two young women near the Emmerichville bridge.

"Have a ride?" one brazenly called.

"Not with slackers," they replied.

And an hour later the two young men were seen hoofing it to town like thousands of other patriots.—Indianapolis News.

Force of Habit.

"Is your husband going to claim exemption?" I guess so; he claims everything else in sight."

Kansas City this year grew \$1,354 worth of wheat in Swope park.

Each capsule contains about one dose of

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules.

These capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood.

They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys.

They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bladder and kidneys.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is easily put into capsules, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules.

Money refunded if they do not help you.

These sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules.

"Good Morning, Perfection!"

Do you have a Perfection Oil Heater to greet on cold mornings? Its answer is "heat"—a cheerful, room-filling warmth that drives away every bit of chilliness and makes getting-up time really comfortable.

You can have this same Perfection heat in any room in your home whenever you want it. Besides, a Perfection saves coal and that's something you have to think about this winter. Use

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

and then you will get the *most* heat from your Perfection. It burns without smoke, smell or sputter because it is highly refined and purified that it doesn't know how. You'll find that it gives a clearer, more brilliant light in your lamps and lanterns, too. Always ask for it by name.

By the way, better not wait to get your Perfection Oil Heater. And remember, they are safe. See your dealer now. Perfections are reasonably priced—\$5.65 to \$10.00.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware

Rayo Lamps
A central-draught lamp that produces a soft, clear and restful light. Made beautiful designed to choose from. Safe and easy to keep clean. See your dealer.

Rayo Lanterns
Give the most light for oil consumed. Cold and bright. Easy to light and clean. Stay lighted in the strongest wind. See your dealer.

BERG & BANKS

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We Specialize in

FAT COWS AND CALVES
Highest CASH Prices Paid

Telephone and Mail Orders promptly attended to

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Poultry

Telephone 105-14

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

ENLIST IN

the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special courses at **DELAWARE COLLEGE** begins September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department, which furnishes board, room, uniform, and private pay of thirty dollars a month. A unique chance to train yourself to become an officer or technical expert. Entrance requirement completion of four year High School course or its equivalent. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). Write instantly for information to

E. LAURENCE SMITH, Dean,
Newark, Delaware

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

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MIDDLETOWN
DOVER
LAUREL

Are YOU doing YOUR duty?

Your duty is to buy day by day all the Liberty Bonds your money and your credit are good for.

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Ernest A. Trout, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.



Does Such an American Exist?

Can there be any American who is not doing all he can to help win the war? Who pretends to believe that we could have kept out?

Who whines or growls about the little sacrifice he is asked to make?

Who gets panicstricken and thinks that it would be better to compromise with the Hun and listens to the serpent whisperings of German propaganda?

If such an American exists let him realize what Germany has done to Russia, which gave in and negotiated a cowardly peace.

There is only one thing for us all today and that is war to the bitter end—war until the Hun is utterly and completely destroyed.

For those who cannot fight, **LIBERTY BONDS** are the best possible weapons against the Hun.

*Buy Liberty Bonds Today
Any Bank Will Help You*

*This Space Contributed to Winning the War by
BURRIS' GARAGE*

CIRCUS DAY

What is there about a circus that thrills the blood of a healthy person? What is it that makes you restless and stand up on your toes when you hear the band coming up the street playing the music with a swing and vigor only heard in a circus band? You say that circuses are alike and when you have seen one you have seen them all, but still you will go fast—or even run right in the heat of the day in order not to miss one bit of the fascinating street parade and then when the carnival has passed, you will rush to the return street and push several children out of the way to see it all over again. Why do you do it? Think it over. Then you will go to the show "just to take the children" or possibly because your girl insisted on going and you did not wish to displease her.

It's all right to alibi yourself, almost everybody has done the same time and time again. Does not the flash and glare and glitter have a lot to do with your enthusiasm for circuses? Don't you like the scintillating, brilliant and gaudiness of the ensemble? Still, you will be human when the Walter L. Main Fashion Plate Shows are in Middletown, Friday October 11, and you have a good time. Good circuses do not come often and they are not expensive. So meet us in front of the elephants when The Walter L. Main shows are in Middletown, October 11 and we will throw trouble to the winds and peanuts to the elephants.

ODESSA

Mr. O. C. Stevens is at Riverhead, N. Y.

Mrs. F. B. Watkins is visiting at Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Alice Brown was a Wilmington visitor this week.

Mr. John F. Morris, of Leipzig, spent Sunday with his father, Captain John Morris.

Mr. Lee Sparks, of Newark, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Sparks.

Miss Loleta Buckson spent several days last week with friends, near Middletown.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ennis attended the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Moran, in Chester, Pa., last week.

Mrs. E. C. Stevens, Mrs. Harry Pummer and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Unruh were visitors to Smyrna and Dover on Monday.

Mrs. O. C. Stevens and niece, Miss Irene Stevens, and Mr. Perry Rose, spent several days of this week at Atlantic City, N. J.

The funeral of Mr. L. Scott Townsend, of Wilmington, was held on Tuesday afternoon with interment at Old Drawyers cemetery.

Sunday School at 2 P. M. on Sunday at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Epworth League, at 6:45. Leader, Miss Loleta Buckson. Everybody welcome.

WARWICK

Miss Mary Reynolds, of Wyoming, is spending sometime with her grandmother, Mrs. S. E. Gunkel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Merritt and two daughters, Miss Eula Vinyard and Mr. Curtis Vinyard, all of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of their mother, Mrs. V. L. Vinyard.

Word was received here last Saturday of the serious illness of Private Harry Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, of near town, from "influenza." The young man is located at a camp near New York. His many friends in and near town wish him a speedy recovery.

Take Your Choice

of any meat or any cut and you cannot make a mistake. All meats sold here are strictly choice and of the highest quality. If once you try our meat you'll find it possible to your surprise that you can no longer for the cheapest here, than you have been paying for ordinary grades.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET

Phone 86.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

a writ of Lev. Fec. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the northwesterly side of Thirteenth Street, at the distance of three hundred and fifty-four feet westerly from the westerly side of Dure Street; thence westerly by said side of Thirteenth Street, thirty-six feet, thence northerly, parallel with Thirteenth Street, thirty-six feet; and thence southerly parallel with Dure Street as extended, seventy-five feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of East End German Democratic Club, a corporation of the State of Delaware, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 3, 1918.

NOTICE

Owing to the greatly increased cost of producing, Electric Current Consumers will please take notice that on and after October 1st, 1918 the price will be twelve (12) cents per kilowatt hour.

LIGHT & WATER COMMISSION

H. C. PRIESTER

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SIGNS

Of Every Description

YOU NEED THEM
A Postal will Bring us together
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THE SURE ROAD

There are 442 savings depositors in every thousand in little Denmark, the United States has 99.

Are you one of the thrifty 99?

Make a plan to save a given amount every month and put it at compound interest.

As an incentive to get anew and inspiration for future success—nothing can equal a savings bank account.

Take the sure road—it leads to a contented future.

**4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON
ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE
MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT**

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY

S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased.

Notices are hereby given that Letters

Testamentary are on the Estate of Lovy

C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred,

deceased, were duly granted on June

June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebt-

ed to the said deceased are requested to

make payment to the Executrix without

delay and all persons having demand

against the deceased are required to

exhibit and present the same duly proba-

ted to the said Executrix on or before

the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919,

or abide by the law in this behalf,

GRACE IRENE McCAY

Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.

Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.



Remember

Your Money gets into a Bank whether you put it there or not. If you spend all some successful man deposits your money.

Open a Bank Account

You will be surprised to find how short a time it takes to accumulate a surplus.

We Welcome Your Account

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

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SHALLCROSS' GARAGE

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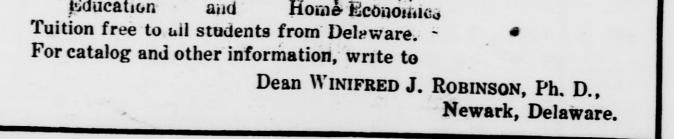
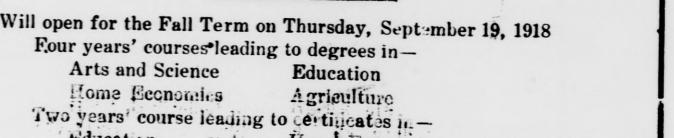
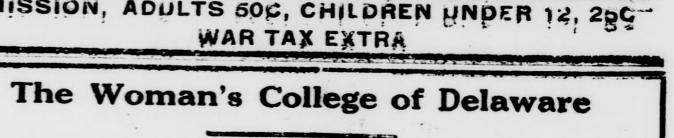
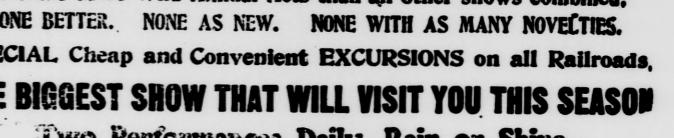
**MIDDLETOWN
FRIDAY, OCT. 11**

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Newark, Delaware.

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918.

Four years' courses leading to degrees in—

Arts and Science Education

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Two years' course leading to certificates in—

Education and Home Economics

Tuition free to all students from Delaware.

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